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SPENCER'S NEW MAP OF LEICESTER,

FROM A SPECIAL SURVEY
CORRECTED TO

1868.

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LEICESTER.



A REPORT
OF THE
SANITARY CONDITION
OF
LEICESTER,
IN 1867,

BY
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TO THE LOCAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

GENTLEMEN,

Having so recently been appointed Officer of Health, your indulgence would doubtless have been extended to me had I omitted to lay before you the usual Annual Report, yet I felt that it was most desirable that no broken link should exist in the valuable chain of Reports which has extended unbroken since the year 1851 ; and although the preparation of the Report involved a degree of time and labour which would have been very much lessened had I been gradually preparing the tables necessary to illustrate it, I determined to make the attempt, and have used my best endeavours that it should not be unworthy of its predecessors.

I may here observe, that in order to illustrate the diseases selected more fully, I have constructed the Tables which are appended to the end of my Report upon a more comprehensive principle than formerly has been the case, by giving the deaths in each month, instead of in a gross number for the whole year ; and that in some, as in Diarrhoea, &c., I have made the

divisions of age in the early months more minute, so as to show the particular ages in which the disease is the most fatal.

The number of deaths registered as occurring in the year 1867, is 2119 ; from this number there ought to be deducted 54, viz :—25 who died in the Infirmary, 25 in the Lunatic Asylum, and 4 in the Fever House, who came from distant parts, and had not previously been at any time resident within the precincts of the Borough. Although Mr. Moore did not fail to note these deductions yearly, yet as he did not actually subtract them from the gross mortality in making his calculations, I feel myself compelled to follow his example, or otherwise the comparisons which I shall have to make with his figures, would be essentially unsound and consequently valueless. Comparing, therefore, the registered mortality of 1867 with that of 1866—which was 1945, that of 1867 is 174 in excess of it ; but it must be recollected that the mortality of 1866 was exceptionally small, the deaths during the three preceding years having been in

1863	...	...	...	2249
1864	...	...	...	2113
1865	...	...	...	2035
1866	...	...	...	1945
1867	...	...	...	2119

Comparing, then, the mortality of 1867 with these years, and allowing for the great increase in the popu-

lation from 1863 to 1867, the mortality of that year is below rather than above the average. The following is the ratio of deaths per 1000, according to the estimated population in each of these years, viz:—

1863	...	...	...	31.179
1864	...	...	...	27.007
1865	...	...	...	25.279
1866	...	...	...	23.433
1867	...	...	...	24.426

The highest mortality in 1867 occurred in the first, second, and third quarters of the year.

The cause in the first quarter was the existence of Whooping Cough, from which there were 33 deaths. In the second, to the continuance of the same disease, the deaths having been 22; and also to the commencement of Diarrhœa, which caused 13 deaths—culminating in the the third quarter with no less than 154 from that one cause alone. The fourth quarter of the year I am happy to say was unusually favourable, even in comparision with the corresponding quarter of 1866, being 37 less than it, which itself was 47 less than the same quarter in 1866.

The Registrar General gives the following as the rates of mortality per 1000, for the year 1867, of the following large cities of the Kingdom, ranged in order from the lowest to the highest. Leicester would therefore be placed as the third, bracketed with Birmingham.

London	...	...	...	23
Bristol	...	...	...	23
Leicester	...	...	...	} 24
Birmingham	...	...	...
Sheffield	...	...	...	25
Hull	...	...	...	25
Leeds	...	..	...	27
Dublin	...	...	...	27
Salford	...	...	...	29
Liverpool	...	...	...	30
Manchester	...	...	...	31

In the year 1866 no Towns had so low a mortality as 23, except London and Leicester; the lowest of the others was 24, and that in two Towns only, viz:—Birmingham and Hull; the highest was Liverpool, 42.

The birth rate of the year 1867 was 3500, giving an excess of births over deaths of 1381; the birth rate of 1866 was 3412, and the death rate as I before stated 1945, giving therefore an excess in 1866 of 1467 births over deaths, or 86 more than for the year 1867. For the benefit of those who would like to pursue the comparison further, I have appended a table, shewing the births, deaths, and increase of births over deaths from the year 1857 to the present year 1867.

The causes of death, classified as in the weekly returns, were as follows:—

From Zymotic Diseases, which include Fever,
 Scarlatina, Measles, Diarrhœa, Whooping
 Cough, &c. 395

Constitutional Diseases, including Dropsy, Cancer, &c.	61
Scrofulous Diseases, including Consumption, Mesenteric Disease, Hydrocephalus ...	344
Diseases of the Nervous System, including Diseases of the Brain and Spine, Apoplexy, Paralysis, Convulsions, &c.	262
Diseases of the Organs of Circulation, viz :— Diseases of the Heart, Aneurism, &c. ...	103
Diseases of the Respiratory Organs, as Bronchitis, Asthma, Inflammation of the Lungs, &c. ...	276
Diseases of the Digestive Organs, Stomach, Bowels, Liver	75
Diseases of the Urinary Organs, Kidneys, Bladder, &c.	22
Other Diseases of this class	13
Diseases of Children, including Premature Birth, Teething, Atrophy, and Debility	297
Old Age and Adults	186
Violent Deaths	51
Causes not specified, or ill defined	34
Total	<hr/> 2119 <hr/>

In the first class of diseases, the Zymotic, the mortality is higher than that in 1866, but considerably lower than that of the preceding years, (taking a quinquennial period,) even without making any allowance for the increase of population. The following are the numbers, viz :—

1867	...	...	...	395
1866	...	...	...	296
1865	....	...	...	450
1864	...	...	...	457
1863	...	...	...	637

There were only two deaths from SMALL POX in 1867 ; but in 1864 the deaths amounted to 104.

We should therefore attend sedulously to Vaccination, and not relax our vigilance in preparing for an outbreak of this disease ; and as it is prevalent in many parts of the country at this time, (particularly at Woolwich, where it is estimated that 400 cases have occurred in four months,) it would, I think, be a prudent precaution to take measures *beforehand* for isolating any important case, should such unfortunately occur, by the provision and preparation of some suitable place to which the case might *immediately* be transferred. It is only by such means that the future extension of the disease can be prevented or checked.

MEASLES.—There were only two deaths from Measles during the year.

SCARLATINA.—The first death from this disease occurred in the beginning of April, and though not assuming the character of a severe epidemic, it has prevailed during the remainder of the year, and is not yet extinct ; the deaths amounted to 40 in the year, and in 1866 to only 9. Whooping Cough was prevalent during the two first quarters of the year ; as I have

already stated, it then began to abate, the deaths during the four quarters being 33, 22, 4, and 3, the total deaths amounting to 62.

FEVER.—The deaths from this disease were lower than in the preceding five years, except in 1864, the numbers being for

1867	...	...	...	42
1866	...	...	...	53
1865	...	...	...	56
1864	...	...	...	37
1863	...	...	...	51

Twenty of these deaths occurred in the Fever House, and of these, two were from the country, making the deaths of inhabitants of the Borough from this cause 40 : forty deaths from Typhoid Fever in a population of 88,500 inhabitants speaks volumes as to the success which has attended the Sewerage of the Town and the attention which is always being paid to its sanitary condition; and a great deal must also be attributed to the supply of pure water from a distance, supplied to many houses: yet it is my duty to point out that there are still in existence defects, which, however formidable to cope with, it should be our constant endeavour to abate—I allude to the number of open privies, and to the supply of water in some habitations being still in a great many instances derived from wells which are liable to be contaminated by leaking drains and privy cess-pools; for it is now well understood that both

Typhoid Fever and Cholera are propagated as much from impure water, contaminated by fæcal matter, and containing the germs of these diseases, as from aerial emanations from these agents. A striking instance of this fact has recently occurred in the north end of the town, where a whole family were struck down by Fever of an unusually malignant form, and three of them died—no other cause being discoverable except their having habitually used the water from a well contaminated by organic and vegetable impurities, and probably containing the alvine excretions from Fever patients in an adjoining house, upon whose premises the well in question was placed. I am happy to say that it is now sealed up, and the Waterworks water substituted. While discussing this question I shall beg to quote the following observations of the Registrar General:—

“The thorough ventilation of the sewers (in Croydon) has greatly checked the appearance of Fever of a low typhoid type, only one case having been registered during the quarter. This is one of the serious complications of water closet drains : under that system every house is put into communication with every other house, so that the zymotic volatile stuff of disease has a chance of finding its way from house to house through this artificial channel, the only barrier being, in the most favourable circumstances, a film of a few inches of water. This system is an improvement on that of cesspools, but it deprives houses of the safeguards of

isolation—the utility of which is evident to the grossest observation in such cases as the cattle plague. The chief security against the evils incidental to this system is to be sought for in an abundant supply of water, with a fall sufficient to carry off the refuse beyond the limits of the Towns where it is still liable to infect the rivers, or to surcharge the air with impurities. The earth is one of the best known disinfectants, and in the dry state it has some of those physical properties of water which led to the invention now so common. To a scientific Clergyman of the Church of England, it is due that by mechanical adaptations the earth closet system has been constructed, which promises to be as useful in the departments of public health and national agriculture as the Reverend Edward Cartwright's invention is in the cotton manufacture. The Reverend Henry Moule, Vicar of Fordington, has shown how, in the easiest and cheapest way, soil in houses and towns can be disinfected, converted into mould, and delivered back to the uses of agriculture—whilst leaving fields uncontaminated, and rivers unpolluted."

The above remarks of the Registrar General are so important and well founded, that I have thought it desirable to quote them *in extenso*, and shall take this opportunity of adding that the objections to the water closet system, in addition to the proper flushing and ventilation of the sewers, may be very much, if not entirely, obviated by the plan adopted at Croydon, as

stated by Dr. Carpenter :—"The soil pipe of the water closet is continued upwards, and made to open on the *outside* of the house, starting from above the level of the trap in the water closet. Thus, all chance of gas pressure on the trap is removed, and every other connexion with the sewer is indirect also." It is essential, likewise, in order to protect the interior of the house against sewerage gases from *other* sources than the water closet, that the waste pipes from sinks, kitchens, &c., should terminate *outside* the house, and communicate by a short *open* gutter with the trap of the drain leading into the main sewer, and never be continuous with it ; with these precautions, and those important ones which the Registrar General has pointed out, I believe the sewerage system to be preferable to the dry earth system, in large towns ; but there is no reason why the two systems should not co-exist, even in large towns already sewered, as privies are so numerous that one almost despairs of their ever being all converted into water closets ; and for these, the dry earth system would give a great additional security to health ; while in villages and moderate sized towns I am of opinion that the introduction of the dry earth system would be invaluable in checking the outbreaks of Typhoid Fever, which commit such ravages in these unsewered localities.

DIARRHŒA.—There has been a considerable increase of deaths from this cause, as compared with 1866, the

numbers for the last five years being

1863	...	...	...	170
1864	...	...	...	180
1865	...	...	...	226
1866	...	...	...	147
1867	...	...	...	209

This is a disease especially intractable and fatal in puny weakly children, *however that weakness may be produced*, whether it exists at birth, as it does in so many cases in large cities, arising from the debilitated condition of the parents, either constitutionally from hereditary taint, or as the consequence of vice or disease; or whether it be superinduced in a healthy infant after birth by neglect or improper hygienic treatment. This condition of the infant population in large towns is a matter of notoriety; and no where is it of so marked a character and so prevalent as in manufacturing towns; and it is this state, with one other special cause to be stated hereafter, that I think will fully account for the increased number of deaths from Diarrhoea in these towns, as compared with villages and non-manufacturing towns, *without* the hypothesis of a *specific* cause as generating the disease.

You are doubtless aware that Dr. Buchanan, appointed by the Privy Council to investigate the effects of sanitary improvements upon the public health, notices a great increase in the deaths from Diarrhoea in Leicester since these works were terminated. That

this increase is not due to any sanitary defects in the Town itself, is obvious, from the acknowledged absence of these defects ; it is proved also by the diminution of the number of Zymotic diseases *generally*; and, indeed, the proposition that in proportion as the Town became better drained, and that its nuisances were diminished, the consequence should be an increase of Diarrhoea, is too absurd to need serious refutation. The amount of Diarrhoea is doubtless very large and important ; but that it is dependent upon other causes than insanitary ones is I think obvious, from the above considerations. I do not for a moment deny where Diarrhoea prevails extensively among *adults* and persons of mature age, *as well as* children—that it probably does arise in many instances from sanitary defects ; but that is not the case in Leicester. I have prepared a Table, No. 3, a reference to which will show that with us, at all events, it is essentially a disease of childhood and season ; that of the 209 deaths recorded from this disease only 21 occurred above 2 years of age ; the deaths below that period amounting to 188, and almost all occurring in the month of September ; and that the deaths from Diarrhoea among adults and even old people are, at *any* season, exceptionally small, and *this* fact proves most convincingly the satisfactory state of the town in a sanitary point of view, instead of the reverse. I believe that the increase in the cases of Diarrhoea in Leicester will be found to depend (in addition to the causes which I first stated) more upon the increase of

its manufactures, and the consequent diversion of a greater number of mothers from the congenial occupation of nursing their own children, to manufacturing labours, than to any other special cause: the natural result of this unnatural proceeding being that the children are fed upon food unsuited to them; that they manifest the pain and injury to their health which it causes by their constant fretfulness and crying; and to soothe the excitement which they produce in their guardians, are dosed with "Godfrey" or Laudanum to keep them quiet. Can we wonder that these pallid, emaciated children, thus treated—the tone and natural functions of whose digestive organs are utterly destroyed—fall victims to Diarrhoea, easily set up in the increased languor of the system produced by the heats of autumn days, followed by the chills of autumn nights, and that in *such* subjects the most judicious medical treatment is unavailing? But, unfortunately, even the chance of recovery is too frequently lost by the prevalent belief that the disease will get well without medical assistance. Can nothing then be done to diminish the mortality from this disease? I will tell you what has been done at Mullhouse to meet one of its causes: "Mr. Dolfus, a most extensive manufacturer there, when one of his work-women is confined, continues her wages to the full amount for six weeks after her confinement, on condition, that during that period, she shall nurse the child at the breast. The allowance of this sum being provided by a mutual relief fund, to which all work-

women, whose ages range from 18 to 45, contribute $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. a week each, Mr. Dolfus himself contributing the same amount weekly that the total number of the contributing work-women do, whatever that sum may be." Whether such a plan is capable of being worked in this country, I am unable to say. Another plan suggested to me by Dr. Sloane, which might probably be beneficial in the summer, is to have some printed papers circulated in the most populous districts, drawing attention to the danger of unchecked Diarrhoea, and recommending an early application for medical advice, and a notice of the kind of food most proper for infants who are brought up by the bottle. Before quitting this subject, I may observe that probably if Dr. Buchanan's enquiries had been extended to some other large *manufacturing* Towns, as well as Leicester, we might have occupied a comparatively lower and less prominent position than we do in his Report in the case of Diarrhoea.

The remaining diseases of the Zymotic class are not in excess, and call for no especial notice.

CONSUMPTION.—The deaths from this disease are more numerous than in any of the four preceding years, the numbers being

1863	...	...	...	225
1864	...	...	...	203
1865	...	...	...	232
1866	...	...	...	220
1867	...	...	...	240

But if we take into account the increase of the population, the difference is merely fractional, viz: in 1866 the mortality per 1000 is 2.6, and in 1867, 2.8. Dr. Buchanan, in his Report to the Privy Council, shows that in proportion to the population there has been a decrease in the deaths from Consumption in Leicester since the construction of the sewerage, which he attributes to a drier atmosphere produced by the drying of the subsoil by these works. This inference is probably correct, as it accords with the fact that the dry pure air of mountains and hills is more beneficial to patients suffering from Consumption than the more moist and warm air of plains, even though the temperature in the latter should be higher and more equable. In the Cordilleras and Andes, Consumption is said to be almost unknown; and at La Paz, in Bolivia, a town of 40,000 inhabitants, Villemin says that Nicol had not met with one case in ten years practice.

The Map of Leicester, attached to the Report, is marked where deaths from Consumption have taken place, which I thought might be interesting to study in connexion with the suggestion of Dr. Buchanan—that the disease is most prevalent in damp situations; and it may be necessary to remark that his observation is not invalidated by the increase in the number of deaths from consumption in 1867, as it must be recollected that an *exceptional* mortality may be occasioned by *other* causes concerned in the production of this disease,

besides the moisture of the air, namely,—hereditary predisposition and deficient ventilation of houses, particularly of sleeping apartments, which in the houses of the working classes are small, frequently over-crowded and without any provision for the admission of fresh air to re-place the exhausted oxygen. The inhabiting such rooms, breathing and re-breathing for 7 or 8 hours during the night an air incapable of effecting the changes in the blood upon which its efficacy in supporting life depends, I believe to be the most fertile of all causes in giving rise to tubercular deposit in those not hereditarily predisposed, and in accelerating its development in those who have inherited the taint, but in whom, under more favourable hygienic circumstances, it might remain dormant during life. If we are persuaded, then, that this is the case, and I myself do not entertain the shadow of a doubt on the subject, and could adduce (were this the place for doing so) conclusive proofs for my belief, it surely is incumbent upon us to devise some plan for correcting this fatal defect. Let us not forget that there is no disease which numbers so many victims, and carries life-long sorrow into so many families, as Consumption, and that it is to a certain extent a preventable disease by Hygienic precautions; and that most notably to diminish its ravages we require a solution of the problem to introduce *inexpensively* a constant supply of pure *warm* air into sleeping rooms and workshops. We have shrunk from no expense in combating Zymotic diseases by our sewerage and

general sanitary precautions, and have reaped our reward. Permit me, then, to direct your attention to the fact that another field is open to us—the cultivation of which offers as great, if not greater triumphs.

DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.—In this class there is a marked diminution as compared with 1866, viz :—in 1866, 284 ; in 1867, 262.

DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY ORGANS.—In this class we also find a diminution, viz :—in 1866, 304 ; in 1867, 276.

DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE ORGANS.—The same diminution is likewise observable in the diseases of the Digestive Organs, viz :—in 1866, 89 ; in 1867, 75 ; also in the diseases of the Urinary Organs, viz :—in 1866, 25 ; in 1867, 22.

DISEASES OF CHILDREN.—In this class we have to note a considerable increase in 1867, viz :—in 1866, 218 ; in 1867, 297, and this increase probably arises from the same general causes to which allusion was made in speaking of Diarrhoea, and allowing for increase in population the ratio per 1000 will stand thus :—1866, 2.625 ; in 1867, 3.435.

OLD AGE.—In this class also there is an increase in the number of deaths in 1867, viz :—161 in 1866 ; and 297 in 1867.

VIOLENT DEATHS.—In this class there is a decrease of 10, viz :—61 in 1866 ; and 51 in 1867 ; among

these deaths the principal were 15 from fractures and contusions, 8 from burns and scalds, 7 from suffocation, 4 from drowning, 3 from posion, 2 from wounds, and 11 from suicides.

THE DISINFECTING CHAMBER has not been used so frequently as would have been desirable. Those who have principally had recourse to it have been the better classes. It is especially useful in Scarlatina, Typhoid Fever, and Small Pox ; and in Cholera, when it exists as an epidemic.

THE NUMBER OF NOTICES served in the year 1867, were 278, viz :—

Leaking and defective privies and privy cess-					
pools	...	...	...	...	107
Defective and offensive drains			...	...	48
Filthy dwelling houses	...		...	...	48
Deficient privy accommodation			...	...	5
Defective water closets	...		...	...	18
Removal of swine	...		...	...	47
Accumulation of dung	...		...	...	4
Badly paved yard	...		...	...	1

In one of the cases of defective privy accommodation, I may mention that there were only *two* privies to 27 houses !

THE COMMON LODGING HOUSES.—These have been regularly visited both by day and night. They have generally been found in a satisfactory state. The Bye Laws have been complied with, and it has not been

necessary this year to summon any of the keepers of these houses before the Board. I cannot, however, but concur in the opinion formerly expressed by Mr. Moore, that there is an urgent necessity for the erection of a better class of houses of this description, specially designed for the purpose.

DAME SCHOOLS.—These Schools have been periodically visited, and six keepers of these schools have been summoned to appear before the Committee for violating the Bye Laws, and have been cautioned against any repetition of their infringement; one of these was summoned before the Magistrates, and fined twenty shillings.

SMOKE NUISANCE.—Thirty-two stokers have been summoned to appear before the Committee for allowing black smoke to issue from their chimneys; they have been duly cautioned, and it has been necessary to summon six before the Magistrates, who were fined five shillings each.

SLAUGHTER HOUSES.—These have been regularly visited, and it has been found that the Bye Laws in these cases have been duly complied with.

DEFICIENT WATER SUPPLY.—Seven owners of small house property have been served with notices to provide a proper supply of water for twenty-eight houses.

Three persons have been fined by the Magistrates, respectively, £3 10s. and £2, for neglecting to alter privy cesspools, &c, as ordered by the Board.

One person has been fined ten shillings by the Magistrates for not removing swine under the order of the Board.

Three persons have been fined by the Magistrates, respectively, £2, £1, and 5s., for violation of the "Hackney Carriage Act."

BAD MEAT.—One person has been fined £5 for having unwholesome meat in his possession.

The Borough Surveyor informs me that during the year 1867 there have been erected

Houses	... 675	Warehouses	... 5
Factories	... 8	Bakehouses	... 4
Workshops	... 5		

Besides sundry alterations and additions.

J. WYATT CRANE, M.D.,

Officer of Health.

TABLE, No. 1.

Shewing Ages at the time of Death for the year 1867.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total of Deaths at Ages of
Under 1 day	3	7	2	2	5	6	7	6	7	3	1	4	53
1 day and under 1 week	3	1	5	5	3	3	10	2	3	...	2	5	42
1 week " 1 month	...	5	7	7	4	4	5	9	19	11	4	11	86
1 month " 6 "	25	21	43	28	18	9	25	43	99	20	19	23	373
6 months " 1 year	18	15	25	22	15	15	11	25	48	18	16	10	238
1 year " 5 years	36	27	29	24	25	19	13	18	40	19	23	25	298
5 years " 15 "	4	4	3	7	3	5	9	3	6	6	4	9	63
15 " " 20 "	3	6	7	5	7	4	5	2	6	8	4	3	60
20 " " 30 "	11	14	11	10	12	5	12	7	10	11	10	11	124
30 " " 40 "	5	4	10	11	13	12	7	10	14	7	7	14	114
40 " " 50 "	20	4	10	7	11	9	11	16	7	10	9	9	123
50 " " 60 "	19	10	12	12	8	13	5	9	9	12	9	12	130
60 " " 70 "	26	13	12	16	11	8	9	8	15	19	16	19	172
70 " " 80 "	10	7	23	22	12	6	9	15	10	8	16	16	154
80 " " 90 "	13	12	10	4	5	5	4	2	5	5	6	9	80
90 " and upwards	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	7
Age not known	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2

Totals of Deaths in }
months of 198 152 209 184 152 123 143 176 299 157 146 180

Total Deaths, 2119

TABLE No. 2.
Shewing Deaths from Fever, at different Ages, in the year 1867.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Totals of Deaths at Ages of
1 month and under 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
6 " " 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2
1 year " 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	4
5 years " 10	...	2	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	6
10 " " 15	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2
15 " " 20	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	6
20 " " 25	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	3
25 " " 30	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4
30 " " 35	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	3
35 " " 40	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3
40 " " 45	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
45 " " 50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2
50 " " 55	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
55 " " 60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
60 " " 65	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
65 " " 70	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
75 and upwards	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Totals of Deaths in } months of	4	3	4	2	4	2	1	2	6	4	2	8	Total of deaths, 42

Shewing Deaths from Diarrhoea and Dysentery, at different Ages, for the year 1867.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Totals of Deaths at Ages of
1 week and under 1 mon.	3	...	...	1	...	...	6	2	...	1	13
1 month "	1	1	...	...	3	10	2	...	...	17
2 months "	1	1	4	9	2	...	2	19
3 " "	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	12	...	...	...	17
4 " "	...	1	...	1	...	1	3	3	26	...	...	...	38
6 " "	9	21	...	1	2	39
9 " "	1	...	1	...	2	4	10	5	3	1	19
1 year and under 2 years	1	1	...	4	12	1	...	...	26
2 " "	2	6	2	...	5
3 " "	2	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	2
4 " "	0
5 " "	0
10 " "	0
20 " "	1	...	...	...	...	1
25 " "	1	...	...	...	1
35 " "	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	2
45 " "	0
55 " "	1	...	...	...	...	3
65 and upwards	1	...	...	4	1	2	1	7

Total of Deaths, 209

TABLE, No. 6.

Shewing the Increase of Births over Deaths during
the last 10 Years.

Year.		Births.		Deaths.		Births over Deaths
1858	...	2276	...	1939	...	337
1859	...	2519	...	1684	...	835
1860	...	2530	...	1418	...	1112
1861	...	2600	...	1785	...	815
1862	...	2765	...	1720	...	1045
1863	...	3015	...	2249	...	766
1864	...	3115	...	2113	...	1002
1865	...	3226	...	2035	...	1191
1866	...	3412	...	1945	...	1467
1867	...	3500	..	2119	...	1381
Totals ...		<u>28,958</u>		<u>19,007</u>		<u>9951</u>

Births since Census of 1861...	...	19,033
Deaths ,, ,, ...	...	12,181
Births over Deaths	...	<u>6852</u>
